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prepared articles are here printed, written by Indians of seven different tribes, and the reader can but be impressed by their serious, thoughtful and earnest character. The society has established head-quarters at Washington, D.C. (Barrister Building), where Mr. Parker has his offices, both as editor of the journal and secretary-treasurer of the society. Among the various matters now occupying the society's attention is the observance of a holiday to be known as *American Indian Day*. It is suggested that October 12 (Discovery Day) would be an appropriate date and the society urges its celebration "by schools, colleges, historical and fraternal organizations, and by the body of citizens generally." On such a holiday the true character and status of the Indian, past and present, might be fittingly presented to the American people. This society and its *Quarterly Journal* deserve much more than a half-hearted encouragement. It needs a large, active, and interested, body of associate members.

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American Bad Boys in the Making. By A. H. STEWART, M.D.
New York: The Bookery, 13 East 38th Street. Pp. 241.

The author of this book, which consists chiefly of articles and addresses written and delivered from time to time, was assistant warden at the Kentucky penitentiary for three years. He states as the purpose of the book a desire "to awaken parents to a realization of the appalling record made by our boys in the criminal annals of the country." He contends that the influence of heredity is exaggerated, and that it is a mistake to regard crime as amenable only to repression and intimidation.

A personal inspection of more than half of the 119 county jails in Kentucky led him to regard most of these jails as "loathesome dens and crime breeding dens maintained at public expense," in which old and young offenders are herded together in the most dangerous promiscuity. In the state prison conditions were scarcely better.

Nor does the author confine himself to a criticism of conditions in Kentucky, as the following extracts indicate: "Many of our so-called reformatories are reformatories in name only." "Incompetency and cruelty still exist in many institutions supposed to be conducted according to the most modern reformatory methods." "I visited the prisons and reformatories in sixteen of our states and in many instances I found that the severest punishment was regularly inflicted on small boys in state institutions." "The monotonous, red tape and cold mechanical

process so prevalent in many industrial schools and eleemosynary institutions may produce human machines, but certainly not well-rounded citizens. The disproportionate number of delinquents found among those reared in orphans' homes show that children are not adapted to any wholesale plan of bringing up."

The chapters on the influence of age on conduct and on the relation of sex to conduct contain nothing that is new in the literature of these topics. The same may be said of the chapter on the relation of mind and body to character. All three subjects, however, are treated in an interesting popular style. The sections relating to the influence of heredity compared with that of environment constitute an eloquent, though not always convincing, plea for a larger recognition of the power of environment to overcome even the most noxious hereditary influences.

The sections relating to the relaxation of home discipline and to schools fix a large degree of responsibility upon the modern home and the modern school for the poor adaptation of the younger generation to the real needs of present society. It is pointed out that physical culture should occupy a more prominent place in education, from the kindergarten to the college; that play is of the greatest hygienic and social value; that our lack of respect for law and order is a serious menace to democratic institutions; and that the prevention of crime is wiser than repression.

The book as a whole constitutes a popular exposition, based upon familiar sources of information and upon some of the author's own experiences, of the newer preventive and reformatory criminology, with particular reference to that juvenile delinquency for which our present social order or disorder is so largely responsible.

C. W. A. VEDITZ

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History of the Supreme Court of the United States. By GUSTAVUS MYERS. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1912.

This is a valuable book notwithstanding the dogmatic viewpoint and the plain purpose of the author to condemn the federal Supreme Court as simply a tool of the interests.

One good thing is the pointing out to historians and others of the many selfish and partisan acts of a tribunal that has seldom been described in other language than that of fulsome praise and adoration. The country needs to know about the frailties of judges who have hitherto been vaunted or beyond the pale of ordinary human experience.